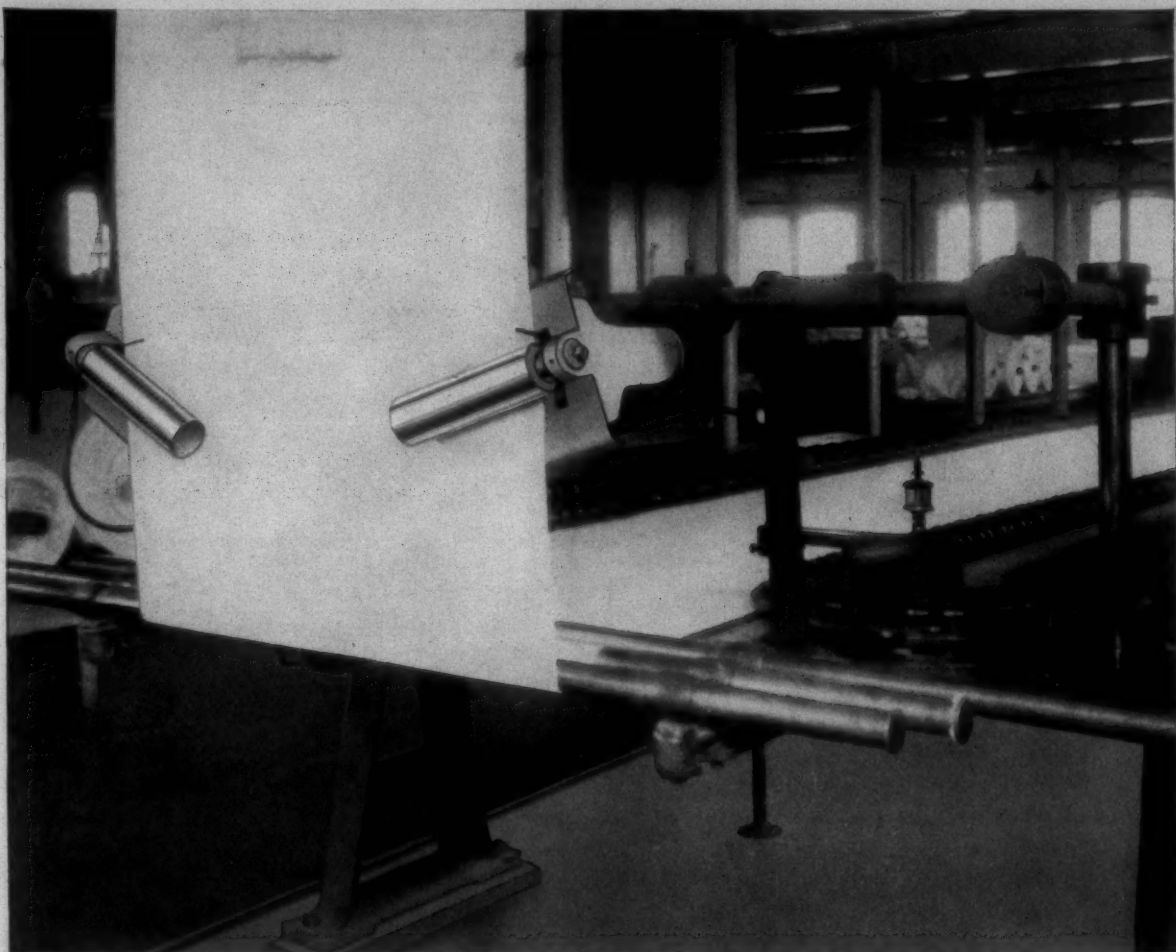


SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 42

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 23, 1932

No. 17



Plant Executives who are responsible for efficient management have in the past three months bought more Textile Electric Cloth Guiders than at any previous time since these efficient and economical money makers were offered to the trade. The reason is obvious, when you consider that here is a Cloth Guider that positively does More Work and Better Work at Less Cost.

Since our original trial offer over 95% of all trial installations have resulted in actual sales, and subsequent repeat orders have been over 43%. We have prepared a 16-page booklet that fully describes the Electric Cloth Guider. Your copy will be sent promptly upon request.

The Textile-Finishing Machinery Co.



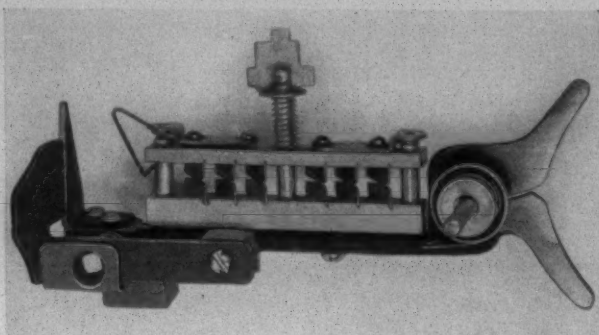
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Southern Agent
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Manufacturers of Machinery for

Bleaching, Mercerizing, Dyeing, Drying, Printing and Finishing Textile Fabrics and Warp Yarns



The New and Improved Eclipse Yarn Cleaner

You are looking at a picture of the "New and Improved Eclipse Yarn Cleaner." This small and sturdy device can be attached to most "Makes" of yarn winding machines. Its purpose is to remove "Trash" from cotton yarn which the carding process failed to remove. It cleans yarn cleaner than double carding and removes imperfections caused by bad spinning.

The Eclipse Yarn Cleaner is fast becoming standard equipment in many spinning plants. It automatically *insures* any spinning plant a "Finer and Better" product by making "Dirty and Trashy" yarn clean and "Clean" yarn *cleaner*.

Every spinner of SALE yarn should be equipped with "The Eclipse Yarn Cleaner."

On request our representative will call and give you complete information.



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.

Elmira, N. Y.

ECLIPSE

YARN CLEANER

The "best"
month to
install new
rings is

*when your frames
NEED them!*



If you hesitate to start new rings in summer, we can refer you to plenty of superintendents who have done and are doing it with entire satisfaction. The imaginary troubles you might have could not be as bad as the real troubles you know you'll have if you "run to death" rings that should be changed NOW! Specify DIAMOND FINISH. Their new high polish aids easy starting in any weather.

Whitinsville (Mass.) SPINNING RING CO.

Of Interest to Every Mill Manager

United States Government Patent Office has granted and issued Patent No. 1,773,783 to Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass., covering its Card Clothing foundation.

Claims for this foundation:

- 1.—It resists stretching while in use so that when once on the card properly installed, it stays "put."
- 2.—It has greater tensile strength (by test) than any other foundation of similar manufacture.
- 3.—It supports the wire much more firmly owing to its make-up.

Note—Our cloths are manufactured in AMERICAN MILLS. Can your card clothing manufacturer make this statement?

Our Branch in Atlanta is the best equipped Service Shop in the South. Full lines of stock are carried on hand for immediate shipment. Flats and lick-ins on hand for loaning at all times.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.

Home Office and Factory—Worcester, Mass.

Southern Branch Plant—244 Forsyth St., S.W.,
Atlanta, Georgia

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 23, 1932

No. 17

Predicts Improvement in Price of Cotton

SEVERAL elements that may lead to an improvement in cotton values are cited in the following article by C. T. Revere, of Munds & Winslow:

In making an examination of certain elements that normally exert a constructive influence on cotton values, we feel justified in advancing the suggestion that we are in the early stages of what might prove to be a substantial improvement in prices. In putting forth this suggestion, for under existing conditions it could hardly be more than that, we accord full consideration to the depressed state of the textile industry and the discouragingly low volume of buying power and demand.

There are, however, indications of the development of a more benign psychology, due partly to the acknowledgment that while Congress has committed many sins of omission, its sins of commission have not been as terrifying as many of us feared even two or three weeks ago. Adjournment date is gratifyingly near at hand, and our nervous markets soon will have relief from disturbing shifts of legislative policies that have caused almost daily upsets. Our neighbors abroad are likely to discard their misgivings over the stability of the dollar and their frequent predictions of an immediate abandonment of the gold standard by the United States. The fact that most of the earmarked gold has been shipped abroad, not only without weakening the dollar, but even strengthening its position among foreign currencies, is too significant to be ignored.

Preliminary news from Lausanne is better than many had hoped for. Symptoms of a more co-operative attitude between France, Germany and England have been reflected in pre-conference advices. The suggestion that Great Britain will make no further important demands on Germany for reparations will be welcomed by all students of international financial and economic conditions.

All these indications or developments—whatever they may be called—are helpful in their psychology, and it remains to be seen to what extent they may be translated into economic forces. However, it is our belief that the main impulse for a substantial price enhancement must come from a radical impairment in the supply outlook. The middle of June is no time for arriving at fixed conclusions regarding the size of the crop. We nevertheless feel that there are features that may develop into characteristics of the present season and make it go down in history as "not a cotton year."

Our ideas as to acreage are as vague as those of the rest of the trade, and we accept the average idea of a reduction of somewhere between six and eight per cent. Acreage this season, however, will not be as important as it would be under ordinary circumstances. We have had quite a movement from the cities and towns to the farms, and in this new agricultural population we have a fairly

large proportion either of amateurs or poorly equipped farmers. They are seeking the fields largely for subsistence, but many may resort to cotton as a cash crop.

Last year our big production of approximately 17,000,000 bales came as a result of an extraordinary combination of favoring influences. Much fertilizer from the previous season had been left in the soil, owing to the drought of the previous summer. Weevil survival, while heavy as a result of mild winter temperatures, proved no detriment on account of the effective check administered by the dry June and early July, with temperatures well above normal. This heat control came at a time when the first brood was hatching.

This year we have the exact reverse so far as June is concerned. We started the season with weevil infestation over an unprecedented area, with winter survival at a maximum. The first brood is now hatching under conditions that are ideal for rapid propagation. Our reports picture insect activity such as we have not seen in years, if ever, over the southern half of the belt. The period of incubation, according to our advices, is being shortened by the humid, showery weather.

In our opinion the boll weevil already has gained a foothold that seriously impairs the promise that existed up to the first of June. To what extent weevil infestation will spread and what damage will be wrought will depend on the character of the weather in the next three or four weeks.

The showery conditions extending over nearly a month have tended to make the plant sappy. In the areas east of the Mississippi River, where fertilization is required, we might easily have crop injury almost as serious as weevil depredations if the weather should turn hot and abnormally dry. High temperatures of course would tend to modify weevil damage, but we believe the sappy plant on undernourished soil would go to pieces under such conditions.

In other words, the relatively large acreage, the proportion of inexperienced farmers, and lack of fertilization are factors which contribute to decidedly lessened production. As matters now stand, it is pretty hard to tell what kind of weather would be best for the crop. Continuance of showery conditions would lay the basis for intensive weevil depredations, while a sudden turn to hot, dry weather would be decidedly detrimental to the sappy plant.

Viewing the situation marketwise, we think the appearance of clear, hot weather would bring about a flurry of selling, but we believe the prospects of yield impairment caused by recent developments would limit the extent of the setback. On the other hand, a renewal

(Continued on Page 19)

Time Delay on Undervoltage Mechanism on Electrical Control Apparatus *

BY EDWIN M. CLAPP

Power Sales Division, Georgia Power Company.

THE evolution of the public utility from the small municipal lighting plant to the tremendous super power zones that exist today has brought advantages to the consumer that are legion. Although there has been a tremendous improvement in the service rendered by the utilities in the last few years, there remains, however, certain inherent disadvantages that have yet to be overcome.

A well founded utility operates on the principle of "dependable, adequate service with reasonable rates." The facilities may be adequate and the rates reasonable, but if the service is not dependable the utility cannot hope to prosper. In this era of economy, political agitation, and the organized forces of competitive power, the three components mentioned above must function as a unit, dependability being perhaps the most important.

The Georgia Power Company is a part of the Southeastern super power zone, formerly operating as a unit by itself. The company and its customers are enjoying all the benefits that accrue from a consolidation, and by the same token have acquired serious operating problems; namely, flashovers causing momentary interruptions to service at points miles away from the source of trouble. These flashovers when they occur drop the voltage in the adjacent area even on feeders which are not themselves affected.

The troubles of the Georgia Power Company in this respect are no different than those suffered by other utilities and their method of solving this problem may be of interest to others. The success the Georgia Power Company is having on this score may be enjoyed by other utilities if they put into practice the principles of operation the Georgia Power Company has effected.

The success of this method of operation lies in the co-ordinated efforts of a community of interest; namely, the operating department, the engineering department, the power sales division, the manufacturer of electrical equipment, and the consumers themselves. The consulting engineer and the architects can do, and have done, a great deal to insure the success of this principle of operation.

All standard motor control equipment as manufactured today comes equipped with *overload* time delay and only *instantaneous* undervoltage protection, designed to drop out at approximately 60 per cent of normal voltage. Therefore, the surge which drops the voltage on the feeder will cause the instantaneous undervoltage device on each piece of control apparatus to function, resulting in a shut down plant, even though the feeder to the customer is still energized. Many of these surges from one cause or another are so dissipated, by the time they get to the customer's control device, they do not have sufficient force to do any harm, but not very often is this the case.

It is not necessary to dwell at any length on the re-

sultant damages that accrue either in an industrial plant or to a municipality, due to an interruption in service.

On certain distribution lines of the Georgia Power Company this situation became quite acute and a solution of this problem had to be secured. The operating department and the power sales division finally evolved a practical application of an idea originally sponsored by the N. E. L. A.; namely, time delay on the undervoltage mechanism of the customer's control apparatus. The engineering department of one of the leading manufacturers, who had been working on a control device of this nature, was brought into action. This device became known as "undervoltage time delay," covering an interval of one and one-half seconds, which was thought to be ample, and the answer to our problem.

The power sales division were delegated to make arrangements with one of our power customers to try out this device in actual operation. This customer raised the question, What was going to happen to his product when due to low voltage his motor dropped in speed momentarily?

This customer is one of the leading tire cord manufacturers in the country and both he and the Georgia Power Company were of the opinion if there was any product that required constant speed, this was it. A series of tests were run. It was found that a time delay of four seconds causing a motor speed reduction of thirty-four per cent had no effect on the breaking strength of the cord. This was proved by testing samples of the cord twisted under these conditions and samples of cord twisted under normal conditions, in the laboratory of the customer. The effect on the motors was nil.

The power sales division persuaded two of their largest industrial customers to completely equip their plants with 1½-second undervoltage time delay equipment. These installations met with a fair measure of success in the elimination of momentary interruptions.

A complete study of the operation of these installations was continued, as it was decided that a device of 2½ to 3½ seconds time delay would be productive of better results. A new device of this character was developed and brought into production. This device is a marked success. Practically every new load of any size that has come on the Georgia Power Company's system in the last two years the power sales division has sold the customer the idea of using undervoltage time delay equipment on his control devices. The Georgia Power Company can site case after case where the installation of this equipment has been the means of keeping the load on the line, and revenue coming into the treasury.

The application of this device is very simple and inexpensive. When across the line magnetic type starters are used, a special push button station is required. When a compensator is required a simple fly wheel mechanism is attached to the holding coil undervoltage release device. The majority of compensators of recent design already in service can be equipped with undervoltage

*Paper presented at the Business Conference, Southeastern Division, N. E. L. A., Atlanta, Ga.

time delay equipment and with across the line starters already in service it only means the substitution of a new push button station. The General Electric Company describes these devices in detail in their Industrial Control Handbook, Sections CR 1034 and CR 2940. The Westinghouse Company have also developed a device of this nature for their auto starters.

During the period the undervoltage time delay device was being developed, the operating department was working on a theory of operation that was far in advance of any proposed heretofore. This theory was, in case of a fault on the feeder itself, to have the breaker designed and the relays so calibrated that the breaker would open, spill the surge and reclose practically instantaneously (30 cycles). This operation would, of course, effect an interruption in service, but if the customer was equipped with undervoltage time delay and the feeder breaker reclosing device could be made to operate in less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ seconds the customer was not effected and the surges rendered harmless.

Arrangements were made to make a practical demonstration of this theory of instantaneous declosing. The place selected for our proving ground was an industrial plant served from a 38 KV feeder, located 25 miles from the primary substation running through a mountainous section heavily infested with lightning at times. This 38 KV feeder extended fifteen miles further and dead ended. Eight twenty-five-hour power motors controlled by magnetic type switches were selected, all pulling the same load, four with undervoltage $2\frac{1}{2}$ -second time delay push button station, and four with instantaneous push button stations. The time selected was Sunday morning, the eight motors operating fully loaded, everything else in the mill was off except the lights. At a predetermined time a dead short circuit was thrown on the line, ten miles further out from the primary station than the point at which the eight motors were located. The 38 KV feeder breaker opened and reclosed so fast that only the instantaneous undervoltage relays on the motor went out. The four motors with undervoltage time delay never even hesitated. The effect on the lighting by the instantaneous reclosing of the feeder breaker was no more severe than an ordinary surge. The feeder breaker was tripped two more times and in no case was the operation of the four motors with the undervoltage time delay equipment disturbed in the least, whereas the four motors with the instantaneous voltage release tripped out. This test proved conclusively to our company that this method of operation was sound. The theory of this principle is purely an operating problem, which we will not attempt to discuss. J. T. Logan, our operating engineer, is preparing some very interesting data on this subject, and we are very sure he would be most happy to talk with any of you who are interested in this subject.

Where undervoltage time delay has been installed in customer plants approximately eighty per cent of the interruption per year have been eliminated. The use of instantaneous reclosing makes the installation of undervoltage time delay compulsory, and when both instantaneous reclosing and undervoltage time delay are used interruptions are practically eliminated, except in cases of major outages, which are mighty few.

This discussion so far has been confined to squirrel cage and slipring type motors. The application of these principles to synchronous motors are a little more complicated, but the results are equally as successful as on the squirrel cage or slip ring type motor.

The principal application for synchronous motors in this territory is on compressor drives, namely, air com-

pressor for general purposes, also CO₂ and ammonia compressor in ice and cold storage plants. The synchronous motor being generally direct connected to the compressor. Zero voltage for one or even one-half second will, of course, knock most any synchronous motor out of step, especially if it is under load, which certainly fits the applications described above. Very recently there has been put on the market what is known as a magnetic unloading device which can be applied to an existing compressor, and practically all new compressors electrically driven come equipped with it. Nearly all synchronous motors sold in this day and time are full automatic starting and can be equipped with undervoltage time delay. During a surge the undervoltage time delay holds the main contractor closed, as the motor slows down due to low voltage one set of relays opens the field switch and another set operates the unloading device, and the motor operates as an induction motor—upon the restoration of normal voltage, at a predetermined time, and in proper sequence, various relays function to automatically close the field switch, resynchronize, and close the unloading bi-pass valve. As stated, this complete cycle is full automatic and will function consistently and repeatedly.

Due to the success of this development a wide field of synchronous motor application has been opened up which heretofore nobody cared to tackle for reasons perfectly perfectly obvious.

I am going to cite two specific cases.

We have here in Atlanta the Southeastern distribution warehouse and manufacturing plant of a nationally known company. For the first time in their history they contracted for public utility service, rather than generate their own power and light. They had in operation a synchronous motor generator set, which was used to operate D. C. motors direct connected to conveyors, fans, etc. They just had to keep going all of the time. The switch or contactors on the synchronous motor were held closed by A. C. potential, which made them unusually sensitive, and the least fluctuation in voltage knocked everything out. The officials of this company had about come to the they had made a mistake in contracting with a utility for their power and light requirements and opened up negotiations to purchase and install their own power plant. Our operating department came to our rescue and redesigned the control scheme of relays for D. C. operation, thus permitting the application of time delay undervoltage protection. The total cost was considerably under one hundred dollars. We put this scheme in operation and since that time our service has been most satisfactory.

Here was a problem of more or less national issue. If we had fallen down on this job the public utility would be forever discredited in the eyes of this company all over the country. The power sales division and the operating department working together saved many thousands of dollars a year revenue for our company besides retaining the good-will of our customer, and perhaps making it opportune for several other utilities in other parts of the country to enjoy some of this company's business.

A year or two ago a new industry located on our lines, and for a long time we believed our customer was very happy in his new location. Recently we began to hear rumors he was to build a new plant, but not on our system. An investigation developed the character of his product was such, that in one step of his manufacturing process he had to have positive continuity of service and almost perfect voltage regulation. In conjunction with

our operating department we made a detail study of this problem. Due to the almost super service required, we have recommended to this customer he install to serve this particular department a small AC-AC motor generator set with a heavy fly wheel mounted integral thereon. The motor to be equipped with undervoltage time delay and the set provided with sufficient WR^2 to maintain speed within permissible variation during the short period of voltage disturbance. We are sure we have the answer to this customer's problem and believe we will secure his new business, addition to holding the present load.

The cost of undervoltage time delay equipment is most reasonable. Where magnetic type switches are used the net additional cost is nine dollars per switch. Where compensators are used the net additional cost is nine dollars per switch. Where compensators are used the net additional cost is eighteen dollars per compensator. To equip a compensator already in service with the undervoltage time delay feature the net cost is twenty-eight dollars. If your feeder switches are already automatic reclosing, it will cost the utility possibly fifty dollars to add the necessary relaying equipment. If the feeder switches are not automatic reclosing, the additional cost for the reclosing feature and the relays will not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars. Just stop and think for a minute what this means to you as utility operators and executives. I sat in a meeting of the National Engineering Section of the N. E. L. A. here last winter, and a part of the meeting was given over to a discussion on this subject. The very same thing we are already doing successfully without spending any money at all.

We say, there is a community of interests underlying this principle of undervoltage time delay and instantaneous reclosing. First and foremost, the customer's interest lies in improved service and insurance against interruptions to service. Any industrial customer will tell you a two-minute interruption costs him at least thirty minutes of production. The power sales division has an interest; namely, to establish and hold the good will of their customer. The operation department has an interest in maintaining continuity of service. The manufacturer talks about hard times and no business. Here is a field open to him for the sale of this equipment which if he develops and pushes, means increased business, an opportunity for a favorable reception, and possibly a stepping stone to other business where maybe heretofore, he had been met with resistance.

All of us, and I don't care who there is in this room, have been fighting a little bit shy by synchronous motor applications. The utility wants them in service, especially on compressor drives, because of their high operating characteristics and power factor corrective possibilities we have been reluctant to put them on the line except in specific cases for fear of interruptions, due to the sensitiveness of the relays and contactors controlling them. We believe this problem has been solved and we believe we can now go out in the territory and in place after place recommend the use of synchronous motors which would be the best application for many drives and most satisfactory for the utility.

Here again there is a community of interests. The customer enjoys the high operating characteristics of the synchronous motor. The utility the high power factor. In order to make the proper application, the synchronous motor should be equipped with automatic starting and control equipment which means increased sales for the manufacturer.

Gentlemen, I don't mean to set the Georgia Power Company up on a great high pedestal, or as a criterion,

but I do believe in our relations with our several departments there is a wonderful *esprit de corps*. The power salesman today is a target; he gets kicked by everybody, every place he goes. He is confronted not only with all of his own problems in securing new business, but also the problems of his customer who is suffering during this depression, and probably for the first time in his history has really tried to analyze his power consumption in the different departments of his business. We have appealed to our operating and engineering departments time and again to co-operate with us in putting in curve drawing demand meters, curve drawing watt meters, making individual load tests to help us in making studies of our customer's operation, and never have they laid down on us. These studies of customer operations have brought out many interesting facts that have helped him to operate more productively with lower power costs, and in some cases these studies have developed a routine of operation that would permit continued operation, which otherwise might have meant an enforced shut-down for a long period. In other words, by helping our customers to get their unit power costs down they have been able to secure competitive business in their line, which means the continuance of revenue for us.

In this day and time, in utility operation, or any other business, the day of the grandstand play, the one man show is over. The success of the utility today is maintaining pleasant relations with their customers is based on plain team work. The operating and engineering departments are concerned primarily in getting service on to the customer. The sales department is primarily interested in creating the reason for placing a load at a given place. What the customer does with our service and how he uses it after he gets it, I am afraid, in a great many cases, has been somewhat neglected. This is the place where the power sales division has had to come in, and the place where he has enlisted the aid of his operating and engineering departments to not only help solve our own problems, but also to help solve many of our customers' problems.

Gentlemen, the only reason I am here today is to try to bring out as forcibly as I can the important features of a simple inexpensive way to solve one of the greatest problems we have been confronted with for years, namely, interruption to service in customers' plants.

When Will the Depression End?

Absolute knowledge have I none,
But my aun't's washerwoman's sister's son
Heard a policeman, while walking his beat,
Say to a laborer on the street,
That he received a letter last week
Which was written in the finest Greek,
From a Chinese coolie in Timbuktu,
Who said that the natives in Cuba knew
Of a colored man in a Texas town,
Who heard it straight from a circus clown,
That a man in Klondike acquired the news
From a gang of South American Jews;
Concerning someone in Borneo
Who heard of a man who claimed to know
Of a famous society female fake,
Whose mother-in-law will undertake
To prove that her seventh husband's sister's niece
Has stated in a printed piece,
That she has a son who has a friend
Who knows when the depression will end.

Ex.

Government Money

(David Clark in Charlotte Observer)

INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

I doubt very much if the taxpayers of this country realize the extent to which government extravagance continues.

The following is a list of the postoffices which are to be built in North Carolina alone:

AUTHORIZED AND APPROPRIATED	
Asheville	\$ 650,000
Charlotte	525,000
Durham	650,000
Edenton	70,000
Greensboro	900,000
High Point	400,000
Lenoir	75,000
Lumberton	105,000
Mount Airy	150,000
Mount Olive	75,000
New Bern	325,000
Rockingham	210,000
Rutherfordton	70,000
Salisbury	175,000
Wadesboro	95,000
	\$4,475,000

ALLOCATED TO BE APPROPRIATED	
Albemarle	\$ 85,000
Asheboro	90,000
Dunn	85,000
Fayetteville	115,000
Gastonia	210,000
Morganton	100,000
N. Wilkesboro	100,000
Raleigh	360,000
Reidsville	180,000
Sanford	95,000
Shelby	85,000
Southern Pines	95,000
Wilmington	130,000
Winston-Salem	925,000
	\$6,655,000

This shows that in a time of distress and when people are unable to pay their taxes Congress appropriates \$7,000,000 to build unnecessary postoffices in North Carolina alone. I have not the figures for the entire United States, but know that California has postoffice projects amounting to more than \$40,000,000 and the total for all the States must be a staggering sum.

The average appropriation for a postoffice is not based upon needs but upon the influence of the people of the town with the Congressman, and many such an appropriation is finally made for the purpose of aiding a Congressman in securing re-election.

We have in the past measured the value of a Congressman by the amount of money which he could secure for his district, and there was never any criticism of securing at Federal expense something which was not needed. The people had the idea that in order to build a \$500,000 postoffice the government would simply reach into a hat and pulled out the money, and that it did not cost anybody anything. They are now realizing that all of the postoffices and all of the magnificent, but in many cases

absolutely unnecessary, new public buildings in Washington were built at public expense and the debt which has been piled up plus the amount of annual interest has brought us into a crisis.

Now men are without work and hungry because confidence has fled at the sight of the mountain of public indebtedness. While we face a serious situation Congress hands \$7,000,000 to North Carolina, \$40,000,000 to California and countless millions to other States.

Do the people of North Carolina still believe that the government draws money from a hat or that there is a Federal Santa Claus?

Every dollar of the \$7,000,000 expended for postoffices in North Carolina will be paid for by citizens of this State and also North Carolinians will pay for some of the \$40,000,000 to be expended in the more favored State of California.

No citizens will escape paying part of the cost. Laboring men and men of small means think they escape but through hidden taxes and tax costs included in the price of the necessities of life they will pay; in fact, most of the tax burden levied upon the rich and upon the large corporations are passed on to the wage earner by including the tax into the price of the article.

If they tax a flour miller, he includes the tax as part of his costs and fixes his price accordingly. The wage earner buying a loaf of bread pays the tax.

I have before me Garner's "pork barrel" bill, House Resolution No. 12353. It proposes to spend \$2,300,000,000 for unneeded postoffices at Flagstaff, Libertyville, Crown Point, South River, Cobbleshill, Silver Creek, Puyallup and hundreds of other equally unknown towns and to dredge harbors, rivers and creeks to make them more navigable, while ships are tied up and rotting because business has crashed under the weight of taxes and there are no goods to carry and no need to navigate.

Mr. Garner is going to cure business by piling \$2,300,000,000 more indebtedness upon the backs of the people. When Mr. Garner sees a mule unable to pull a load out of the mire he would aid him by piling some more goods upon the wagon. He could cure a sick man by giving him more poison.

When one man would be employed as the result of Mr. Garner's "pork barrel" bill, one thousand would be employed in the normal way if confidence could be brought back by reducing Federal expenditures and by the assurance that Federal indebtedness would be reduced. We can not buy our way out of this depression or crisis by spending the money of the people and placing upon their backs billions of additional indebtedness which must be ultimately paid and for which taxes must be levied to meet the annual interest.

Charlotte has been authorized to sink its hands and arms into the public treasury and pull out \$525,000 for the erection of an addition to our postoffice for which there is no need.

Charlotte says that as Greensboro and Asheville and Durham have been granted the privilege of raking money from the public treasury, she should get hers. New Mexico rates one Congressman very high because he obtained for Las Vegas, a town of 5,000 people, a \$380,000 appropriation of public money for a postoffice.

(Continued on Page 11)

The Value of Tension

BY J. N. SMITH

Manager, Leather Sales, E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

REGARDLESS of the type of drive, or the kind of belt used, the amount of power transmitted by any belt is proportionate to (1) the tension of the belt and (2) the coefficient of friction between the belt and the pulleys.

When a drive is not in operation, the tension on both sides of the belt is equal; that is, the total tension on the belt is divided equally between the two sides. As soon as the drive is started, the tensions change in each side. One side becomes T1 (tight side), and the other becomes T2 (slack side).

"EFFECTIVE TENSION" CONTROLS THE AMOUNT OF POWER TRANSMITTED

In any belt drive, the power transmitted is proportional to the *difference between T1 and T2*. This difference is known as the "effective tension" (ET). The amount of power any drive will transmit depends entirely upon the *effective tension* and the *speed* of the belt. To transmit a given amount of horsepower the higher the belt speed, the lower the effective tension; the lower the belt speed, the greater will be the effective tension.

When the belt has a high coefficient of friction, a greater part of the *total* tension on the belt will do effective work. But if the coefficient of friction of the belt is low, the total tension must be increased to compensate for the low gripping power of the belt. This excessive tension causes excessive bearing pressure which results in a waste of power and rapid bearing wear. It also stretches the belt necessitating frequent take-ups and shortens the life of the belt.

We have seen belt installations where the belt man had jacked the motor back until the belt was drum tight. This is not good practice, as both belt and bearings are then operating under adverse conditions. If the belt lacks natural gripping qualities, use a belt with greater pulling power. If the belt has good gripping qualities but slips because of overload, it is better practice to increase the belt width than to increase the total tension to a point where it is detrimental to both belt and bearings.

How to DETERMINE PROPER TENSION

The common practice is for the belt man to feel the belt with his hands and to determine by his own judgment when the belt is installed under proper tension. This reminds us of the early days of automobiles before we had gauges for determining the air pressure in the tires. If you owned a car years ago, you no doubt will remember pumping up your tires and then hitting them with a hammer or kicking them in order to determine whether, in your estimation, you had sufficient pressure. Your guess was as good as the next fellow's. Maybe you were right, and maybe you were wrong; but you started the motor and away you went. If your guess was wrong—and it frequently was—you greatly shortened the life of your tires because they were not operating under ideal conditions.

The same applies to the average belt drive. The belt is installed and no one seems to know the total tension on the belt.

So that you may better understand the relation of ten-

sions, let us define the various tensions and show their relation to one another.

TT=Total Tension

ET=Effective Tension

T1=Tight Side Tension

T2=Slack Side Tension

Total Tension (TT)=T1+T2

Effective Tension

(E) =TT+ET

T1=TT+ET

2

T2=TT-ET

2

The tension ratio is the ratio of T1 to T2 and is governed by the total tension.

The higher the tension ratio the less total tension you have on the belt; and the lower the tension ratio, the greater total tension. That is, as the tension ratio increases, the tension in the belt decreases. Too low a tension ratio is as inefficient as too high a ratio.

The effective tension in the belt can always be determined by the following method:

Horsepower x 33,000

—————=effective tension, or

Speed of belt in feet per minute

the tension in pounds required to transmit the rated horsepower.

Therefore, figuring the effective tension on a 10 h.p. drive with a belt speed of 1,650 feet per minute, we have the following:

ET=10x33,000

—————=200 pounds, which is the amount

of pull necessary to transmit 10 h.p. at this speed.

If we find that the total tension on the belt is, say, 400 pounds, we can find our tension ratio by using the formula:

T1=ET+TT or 200+400=300 pounds.

2

2

T2 is, of course, 22 minus T1, or 400-300=100 pounds. So we find that T1=300 pounds and T2=100 pounds and the tension ratio is one to three.

Now let us decrease the total tension to 300 pounds. Then T1= 250 pounds, T2=50 pounds, or a tension ratio of one to five. It must be borne in mind that the effective tension in either case must remain the same, as the horsepower and the speed of the drive do not change. Obviously, the *total* tension must be known in order to determine the tension ratio.

The folly of operating belts at extremely high tensions is also apparent. As we increase the total tension on the belt we reduce the tension ratio. That is, if we were to increase the total tension to 600 pounds, T1 would then be 400 and T2 would be 200, giving us a tension ratio of 2 to 1. Though this may appear to give efficient power transmission, it really does not because of the high bearing friction which it creates.

BELTING WITH HIGH COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION DESIRABLE

The higher the coefficient of friction of a belt, the less total tension is required. Likewise, a belt with a low coefficient of friction requires a high total tension. A belt should be operated at a normal tension, just tight enough to keep it from slipping. This practice will insure longer belt life and bearing life because of less strain. The belt which has a high coefficient of friction will pull the required load under lower tension and is the best belt in the long run.

SHORT CENTER DRIVES

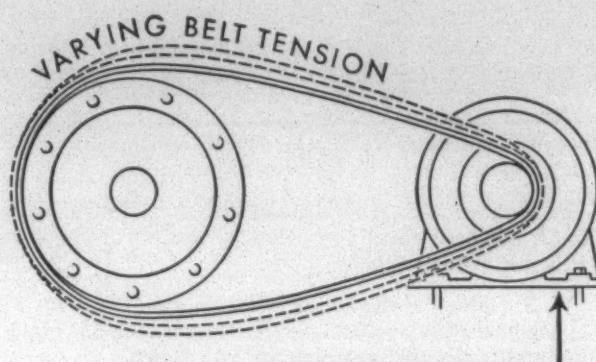
No matter what type of short center drive is installed, if the center distance is fixed (that is, if the motor is mounted on a rigid base), the belt is subject to centrifugal tension. The higher the belt speed, the greater the centrifugal force. As soon as the drive is started, the tension in the belt changes, and one side of the belt becomes slack. Because of centrifugal force, this side of the belt will be thrown away from the pulley, causing a loss of surface contact with the pulley (See Fig. 1). The results are twofold; loss in r.p.m. and slippage.

It is known that the ideal drive is one which can maintain a uniform belt tension at all times and eliminate the effects of centrifugal force.

There has been developed a drive known as the Rockwood Drive which is available for all installations from $\frac{1}{2}$ h.p. to 100 h.p., which controls not only the belt tension but the centrifugal force. This drive consists of a tilting base on which the motor is mounted, so that it can rock back and forth. The weight of the motor is pivoted in such a position that it maintains a uniform, predetermined tension on the belt under all conditions.

This drive is so arranged that the belt man knows exactly what his tension ratio is, since he has full knowledge of the total tension. Because of the special design of the drive, as the belt stretches under load or centrifugal force comes into play, the drive will automatically take up the slack. This results in uniform tension at all times and a resultant gain in efficiency.

Excessive slip is often due to a change in the tension



MOTOR AND DRIVEN SHAFT FIXED

Fig. 1

ratio. This change is caused by the normal stretch of the belt or by operating the belt at too high a tension ratio (too loose). As soon as the tension ratio changes, it is necessary to move the motor back to take up the slack and maintain the original tension.

With the development of the Rockwood drive all tensions are controlled, hence the drive operates at maximum efficiency which low maintenance.

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PERSONAL NEWS

William P. McGrail has been elected sales manager of the Gardiner-Warring Company, Florence, Ala.

George T. Secklen, Jr., of Utica, N. C., has been elected vice-president and director of the Gardiner-Warring Company, Florence, Ala.

Joseph Grayson Neal, president of the Marion Knitting Mills, Marion, N. C., was married last week to Miss Lucy Carter Freeze, of Hendersonville.

F. R. Sheppard, superintendent of the Cannon Mills No. 2, has been elected president of the North Carolina Lutheran Sunday School Convention.

W. S. Dilling, of the Dilling Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., has just undergone an operation in a hospital in Charlotte and is reported as doing nicely.

Mrs. Ellen Vereen, wife of W. C. Vereen, prominent cotton manufacturer of Moultrie, Ga., is seriously ill at her home there.

Charles A. Fisher and C. J. Ketner, of Kannapolis, have secured a patent on a Jacquard head for looms. The patent is assigned to the Cannon Mills.

Emerson B. Tift has resigned as general superintendent of the Harmony Mills, Cohoes, N. Y. He served the mills 19 years, having held a number of positions before being promoted to general superintendent.

J. Warren Armistead, Jr., has been appointed head of the architectural department of Robert and Company, engineers, Atlanta, Ga. He is a member of the American Institute of architects.

Frank W. Gurry has resigned as superintendent of the Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., after filling that position for the past two years. His resignation is effective August 1. He is planning a six weeks' camping trip in the mountains before taking up his new connection.

Hervey Kent, Exeter Manufacturing Company, Exeter, N. H., A. E. Davis, Rowan Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C., A. G. Myers, Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C. and E. A. Swift, Muscogee Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., have been elected directors of the Cotton Textile Institute.

Charles P. Moody is now affiliated with George D. Flynn, Jr., of Fall River, Mass., in the textile machinery business, mill liquidations, etc. Mr. Moody was formerly assistant superintendent of the Gosnold Mills, New Bedford, Mass., and later was superintendent of the Canoe River Mill in Taunton. Following this he was superintendent of the Butler Mill, New Bedford, and later the Fisher Manufacturing Company. He is widely known in both the North and South and at one time traveled through the South representing Potter & Johnston, Fales & Jenks, Woonsocket Machine & Press, and Easton & Burnham.

Women Demonstrate Old Spinning Methods

Elkin, N. C.—A quartet of aged women of the hills of Surry and eastern Wilkes, whose ages range from 65 to 80 years, ten days hence are starting to view the sights

of the great American cities including New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Atlanta and Chicago as guests of the Chatham Blanket Mills of Elkin and Winston-Salem.

Mrs. Fannie Thompson and Mrs. L. J. Shelton of Surry and Mrs. Mary Luffman and Mrs. Fannie Carter of the hills of Wilkes have been so busy all the years, practicing the crafts learned in youth, of washing and dyeing, carding, spinning and weaving into cloth beautiful bedspreads and blankets, from wool freshly clipped from the backs of native sheep that they have not, even for a vacation, forsaken the scenes of their nativity, to view the sights of the great metropolises.

In girlhood each of these industrious women became an expert in the art of carding, spinning and weaving according to the methods followed at that period of history, an art kept alive, notwithstanding the improvements from decade to decade.

Some of these old-fashioned weavers, perhaps all, still weave cloth for wearing apparel as well as the much sought colonial coverlets and counterpanes which date back to the old four poster cord bedstead, and because of the fact that they are not "out of practice" they have been invited to travel afar and exhibit to the folk of the great cities the manner of manufacture of cloth of their youthful days. By way of contrast, the Chatham Manufacturing Company will exhibit, side by side with the old-fashioned spinning wheel and loom, the modern looms upon which the blankets are woven today.

Accompanying the quartet of weavers on the tour of the cities will be Millard Darnell, of Elkin, an employee of the Chatham Blanket Mills for near half a century.

Convention Invited to Inspect Balfour Plant

It is understood that the Balfour Cotton Mills has extended an invitation to all textile men attending the Southern Textile Association Annual Meeting at Hendersonville, N. C., June 24th and 25th, to visit their mill. This mill is located at Hendersonville, and being equipped with much of the latest modern machinery offers an opportunity to all who wish to take advantage. Among other things there will be in operation the Borne Scrymser Company's improved mechanical equipment for the application of the Breton Mineral Process patented for spraying cotton. This company states the equipment was installed last week and will be available for inspection at any time during the meeting. This equipment is the third model that this company has offered during eight years' experience and many of the mills using the old equipment have already adopted it."

Cotton Spinning Shows Decline

Washington, June 21.—The cotton spinning industry was reported today by the Census Bureau to have operated during May at 63.3 per cent of capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 70.7 per cent during April this year and 89.9 per cent during May last year.

Spinning spindles in place May 31 totalled 31,737,174, of which 21,639,352 were active at some time during the month, with the average, on a single shift basis, being 20,101,816 compared with 31,945,750; 23,400,246, and 22,591,680 for April last year, and 32,993,820; 26,397,906, and 29,659,295 for May last year.

Active spindle hours for May totalled 4,577,485,125 or an average of 144 hours per spindle in place, compared with 5,194,900,425 and 163 for April this year, and 6,738,740,226 and 204 for May last year.

South Carolina Mill Men To Meet

Union, S. C.—The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina will hold its regular annual meeting at Grove Park Inn at Asheville, N. C., on Friday and Saturday, July 8 and 9.

This announcement was made by W. S. Nicholson, president, who is head of the Union-Buffalo Mills group of Union, Buffalo and Fairmont.

Mills Build Canning Plant for Part Time Employees

Because it is not able to furnish whole time employment for the 375 families living in the mill village, the Manville-Jenckes Company, of Loray, Gaston County, is operating a community garden from which 50 per cent of the crop produced will be preserved by canning and preserving, says H. McKelvie, superintendent, in a letter to Dean I. O. Schaub, requesting canning bulletins and other information from the Agricultural Extension Service.

Mr. McKelvie said the company owned 105 acres of land, all of which is now in cultivation. The concern has erected a small community canning plant adjoining the boiler room of the factory which will be open to all employees of the company. Each operator wanting to can his produce will simply pay for the cost of the cans. While 50 per cent of the produce will be canned, at least one-half of this will be held in storage until this winter for distribution back to those who will need food.

In addition to operating this community garden, the company is encouraging each family to have its small home garden from which material may be secured for food during the growing season. The community garden has 55 acres planted to corn, five to beans, four to Irish potatoes, eight to sweet potatoes, two to lima beans, two to butter beans, four to a variety of peas, two to beets, ten to sugar cane, and so on with smaller sections planted to such crops as onions, cabbage, radish, peppers, cucumbers, squash and the like.

One hundred copies of two recent bulletins on canning and preserving were supplied to the company recently for distribution among its employees.—*N. C. Extension Farm News.*

Mills Are Closing

The fine goods mill of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, located at Fall River, is operating three days a week, no night running. The Maverick Mills of East Boston, Mass., will close for two weeks beginning July 4. The Indian Head Mills of Alabama will close for two weeks beginning June 25. The Dwight Manufacturing Company of Alabama City, Ala., will suspend operations for the week of July 4.

Changes in Economy Baler Representatives

The Economy Baler Company, Ann Arbor, Mich., announces changes in its sales representatives in the South. Southern mill sales have previously been handled through the Atlanta office under direction of J. Kirk Rowell. The company found the territory too large to be effectively handled through one representative. Effective July 1, the Terrell Machine Company, of Charlotte, will handle the sale of Economy baling presses in Virginia and the Carolinas. R. S. Keer, of 387 Spring street, Atlanta, has been appointed sales representative for Georgia, Alabama

and eastern Tennessee, Mr. Rowell having severed his connection with the company.

Both Mr. Kerr and Mr. Terrell are well known to the Southern mills and have had long experience in the distribution of textile equipment.

Government Money

(Continued from Page 7)

Chances are ten to one that the contractor for the Charlotte postoffice will not be a Charlotte man. Most of the skilled labor will come from outside the city and a very small amount of common labor is employed on a job of that type. The operation of the Ford plant for one week will benefit the people more than the erection of the postoffice.

When the money of the taxpayers, not that of a mythical Santa Claus, has been spent we will have a pile of stone and mortar and a debt of \$525,000 upon which people must be taxed to pay the interest and to ultimately pay the principal.

Handling the mails is, or should be, a business. If it showed a profit, people would not object to those profits being expended to provide houses within which to carry on its activities.

The postal service is now being operated at a loss and the deficit must be made up every year by levying taxes upon the people.

It is a business run at a loss and therefore at a considerable expense to the taxpayers, but it demands that magnificent houses be built for it everywhere also at the expense of the taxpayers.

Greenville, S. C., is one of the very few towns without an adequate postoffice; in fact, they have had to build some wooden additions to provide needed room. The character and fineness of the citizenship of Greenville was, however, never better demonstrated than when they notified Congress that in view of the seriousness of the present situation they would be willing to have the building of the new postoffice postponed if other cities with such projects would take similar action.

I do not wish to take away from Charlotte anything which she should have. I do not wish to prevent any man from securing employment even for a few days. We are, however, facing a serious situation, if not a crisis in this country and the greatest obstacle to recovery is the loss of confidence which has resulted from Federal extravagance.

It is no time to grab \$525,000 if it is not needed. It is no time to hold the delusion that we will not have to pay back every dollar with interest.

If the public can but be made to realize the staggering amount of public money which is going into useless and unnecessary piles of bricks and stones and mortar, such expenditures will cease.

It has been my thought that by joining Greenville in the fine and patriotic gesture which they have made, Charlotte might start a movement which would relieve the taxpayers of millions of dollars of new indebtedness which is now proposed.

Congress publishes the statement that Federal expenses have been reduced but additional appropriations exceed the curtailment and expenditures will be greater than last year.

Business can not revive until confidence is restored. Confidence will not be restored until sanity returns and until we quit spending, so-called government funds, the money drawn from the people by direct or hidden taxes, as if it came from some mysterious and never ending source.

DAVID CLARK.

Blame Labor Laws For Textile Losses

THE pioneering of its Legislature in labor laws and the burdening of manufacturers by local assessors with taxes far greater than justified, together with high wage scales, have cost Massachusetts its prestige in the woolen industry and has caused the loss of \$361,000,000 in value of products and 52,080 wage earners in its cotton industry from 1919 to 1929, according to a study of the situation made for the Massachusetts Industrial Commission.

"There is great need," declares the report, "for a prompt and permanent revision of the factors affecting the woolen and cotton industries of this State. It is true possibly that Massachusetts has been too dependent upon them in the past. But these facts should be no reason for the imposition of unreasonable legislation and the unwarranted burdens of taxation placed by community governments, nor the unfriendly feeling existing in some communities between organized labor and manufacturers—all to the great detriment of these industries.

CHECK TO NEW INDUSTRIES

"If relief is not given to these industries, it is not haphazard to speculate that within a very few years they will be of minor value to the State, and their loss will be exceedingly detrimental to the future industrial progress of the State. If as a State Massachusetts cannot govern the factors that are detrimental to its present industries, and the industries that have been the foundation for its present strength in these United States, it is unlikely that it will be able to attract new industries, and expect them, under the same handicaps, to bear the burdens of the State.

"With a buyers' market and the practice of hand-to-mouth buying, Massachusetts manufacturers have been seriously handicapped by labor legislation which prevents them from operating longer schedules during rush seasons and thereby meeting the competition from other States on deliveries. The greatest amount of agitation is against the law preventing the employment of female employees after 6 o'clock at night.

"On the subject of taxation there is considerable animosity against the unfair methods imposed upon the textile industry by local governments. Numerous cases of this unfairness were cited. To produce new types of fabrics at extremely competitive prices it is necessary that changes be made in machinery and equipment.

MILL PROBLEMS IGNORED

"Little consideration to the manufacturers' problems has been given by local assessors, resulting in a burden which has been difficult for many manufacturers to bear. This factor of taxes alone has required many of the Massachusetts manufacturers to move, to shut down or to liquidate."

The investigators have been informed that "the combined burdens of labor legislation and taxes, supplemented by the attitude of organized labor, prevents Massachusetts from obtaining its proper portion of wool and worsted goods manufacturing in the country. Large companies, having mills also in other States, are required, for economic reasons, to favor these other States in distributing their manufacturing requirements. Massachusetts receives only such business as it is necessary to give it and if changes are not made in the present existing conditions it will be only a matter of time until the manufacturing capacity of the mills in other States (woolen

and worsted) which is gradually being increased will be large enough to supply the needs of our market."

The combination of limited working hours, high taxes and high wages, the report points out, has resulted in the cotton industry being more seriously handicapped than any other industry in the State.

FALL RIVER LOSSES CITED

"With the gradual decline of the cotton industry in Massachusetts and the increasing production in the Southern States, competition between these sections has become increasingly intensive during the past ten years. As in most other industries, this competition is based upon service and price. With only a slight advantage to the South in the cost of some raw materials, the factors most important are those affecting the quick delivery of goods and the commonly-termed 'overhead costs' of operation.

"The greatly limited hours of labor affect the competition on service, especially during peak production seasons. High taxes and labor costs have a very detrimental effect at all times.

"In 1921 Fall River was reported by the Department of Labor and Industries as having 264 manufacturing establishments employing an average of 35,047 wage earners and manufacturing products valued at \$133,352,942. In 1929 this number of manufacturing establishments decreased to 229 (13 per cent), the average wage earners to 26,262 (25 per cent), and the value of products to 103,111,868 (22 per cent). The manufacturers of cotton goods, excluding cotton small wares, during this same period showed a decrease of 26 per cent in number of establishments; 31 per cent in the number of wage earners and 17 per cent in the value of products. It is evident from this that the cotton industry was much more affected by the loss of establishments and wage earners than any other industry in the city.

GAVE 60 PER CENT OF CITY TAXES

"In years past the cotton mills of Fall River contributed as high as 60 per cent of all the taxes paid to the city. Handicapped with a constantly rising tax rate (increased from \$26.40 in 1926 to \$40.80 in 1928, and decreased to \$40 in 1931), high property valuations and, as told to the investigators, a considerable amount of agitation by organized labor plus the restrictions placed upon the industry by labor legislation, the city became practically unbearable for economic manufacturing establishments were forced to move to other localities or close up their business. Fortunately during the past year this situation has been relieved somewhat. The city is now under the control of the State Board of Finance.

"In 1921, according to the Department of Labor and Industries, Lawrence had in all industries a total of 193 manufacturing establishments, employing on the average of 33,387 wage-earners and producing products valued at \$149,543,413. From 1921 to 1929 the number of establishments had decreased to 172 (11 per cent), the average wage-earners to 23,140 (30 per cent), and the value of products to \$126,556,331 (15 per cent).

"The principal industry, wool and worsted goods, during this period decreased in the average number of employees 30 per cent, and in value of products 18 per cent. Also the cotton goods industry, which is second of importance there, decreased 72 per cent in average wage-earners and 66 per cent in value of products.

"The major detriment to the City of Lawrence, as brought out in this investigation, is the restriction placed upon labor by Massachusetts legislation. Considerable local sentiment is against the law which prevents the employment of female labor after 6 p. m. and before 6 a. m. in textile mills. The second major detriment has been the lack of co-operation on the part of labor and management."

As a means of bringing about relief from the present situation the report recommends that "a meeting be called of representatives of the industrial and community organizations of the State and that a program of what is needed be laid out concretely by the meeting supported by facts which those present will and can energetically support. At such a meeting we would suggest the following agenda:

"Taxes and municipal expenditures. That, under the control of a committee, those expert and competent in this subject be listed and that services and approximate costs of same be listed to the end that any Massachusetts community may be able to learn the exact problem they are up against and the best method devised to meet it.

CORRECTIVE STEPS PROPOSAL

"Legislation—that the laws of Massachusetts be surveyed and those that no longer serve their purpose be ascertained, listed and the Legislature petitioned to remove them. That those laws that handicap industry more severely than in other States be listed and legislation be sought to permit their withdrawal until such time as other States can be persuaded to adopt similar laws and regulations. It might be well to place bargaining power in the hands of a commission.

"Management—Create a committee on management that will list those organizations capable and competent to render assistance. Already the New England Council renders a limited management service of this character, as do many banks to their depositors.

"Labor—We find that most leaders of labor well understand their problem and what must be done, but are so dependent upon their jobs that they fear to take the necessary positions. We strongly recommend that they should be called together to discuss these problems and form committees in their own interest and receive the assistance of the commercial and industrial organizations of the State in creating such support as the active leaders of labor find desirable for their constituency."

Production Shows Sharp Drop

Further progress in adjusting production to the requirements of current demand is manifest in the statistical reports of production, billings and sales of carded cotton cloths during the month of May, 1932, which were made public by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. The figures cover a period of four weeks.

Production during May amounted to 183,717,000 yards, or at the rate of 45,929,000 yards per week. This was 10.4 per cent less than the weekly rate for April and 24.8 per cent less than the weekly rate for February, which was 61,086,000 yards.

Billings during May were 170,485,000 yards, or 92.8 per cent of production. Sales during the month were 145,756,000 yards, equivalent to 79.3 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month were 315,448,000 yards, representing an increase of 4.4 per cent during the month. Unfilled orders on May 31 were 193,637,000 yards, representing a decrease of 11.3 per cent during the month.

These statistics are compiled from data supplied by twenty-three groups of manufacturers and selling agents reporting to the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. These groups report on more than 300 classifications or constructions of carded cotton cloths and represent the major portion of the production of these fabrics in the United States.

Cotton Baling for Egyptian Cotton

New impetus to the efforts to effect the general use of cotton fabric for covering American cotton bales is expected from the announcement by the Cotton-Textile Institute that the Egyptian Government is now giving official sanction to experiment with cotton bagging for Egyptian cotton.

News of the experiments has just been received by the Institute from the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, England, which reports that an "increased use of Egyptian cotton and the substitution of cotton for jute as a packing material may follow."

"Two reasons," the Federation reports, "have actuated the Egyptian Government in its present course. For one thing, spinners have for some time complained about the presence of jute fibres in their cotton packed in jute bags. For another, the view is gaining ground in Egypt that scarto cotton, or ginning waste, might be used for making low grade cotton bags to replace jute.

"Bags of scarto cotton are now being made experimentally in the Filatures Misr in Egypt, and the Egyptian Government is to use these as well as jute covers for the bagging and baling of cotton from the State Domains fields. The purpose of this experiment is that spinners shall try both and find out if cotton shipped in scarto bags spins better than the other owing to the absence of jute fibres.

"This should be reflected in spinning in that less ends will be coming down. If practical experience shows that spinning can be speeded up by the use of cotton free from jute fibre, cotton packed in such a way should be worth more.

"One important British firm has already ordered cotton packed in scarto bags for experimental purposes. The Shirley Institute will be co-operating in the experiment by taking samples and making spinning tests with cotton packed both ways."

The Federation holds that Egyptian experiments should be a further incentive to American cotton growers and ginners to persist in endeavors to obtain the general use of cotton covering for American cotton.

The Federation became interested in the subject through the initiative of the Cotton-Textile Institute which sent samples of American cotton-baling to Manchester. These, together with information furnished about the advantages accruing to spinners through the use of cotton covering, resulted in the Federation's forwarding a resolution, adopted at its meeting at Wiesbaden, Germany, last fall, calling upon the American and Egyptian Governments to urge the adoption of cotton for baling purposes in the future.

Estimates by the Cotton-Textile Institute indicate that if American-grown cotton supplanted jute for cotton-baling, a new outlet would be afforded the cotton farmer for about 200,000 bales of American cotton, in addition to the benefits which spinners would derive from the substitution.

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Time To Buy Cotton

Many of the great fortunes of this country have been based upon purchases made in times such as the present.

When the gloom was thickest and when panic-stricken men were throwing everything overboard irrespective of its value, men with cool heads and good nerves have bought things at bargain prices and laid the foundation for future wealth.

Cotton is now far below the cost of its production and any possible further decline will, we believe, be limited in amount and probably of short duration.

The carryover on July 31st, 1932, will be large, it is true, but it will be a mistake to concentrate attention upon the carryover and ignore all other factors.

In the carryover will be a large amount of cotton stored in barns and under sheds upon the farms of the South, just as it was in the years around 1900, and much of it will never appear upon the market until higher prices prevail.

Should the price of cotton remain until the late Fall at approximately its present figures several million bales of the new crop will be added to those already stored by farmers.

We read newspapers from many sections of the South and from almost every section we note reports of heavy boll weevil emergence and that the propagation of the first crop of weevils is being aided by damp weather.

Unless July is abnormally dry and hot, there is every prospect of extremely heavy boll weevil damage, something which we have not seen for the past several years.

Should July be excessively dry and hot the cotton plant which has come through June in a

very sappy condition will show a very rapid deterioration.

In many parts of the belt fertilizer is necessary in order to keep the cotton plant growing during hot dry spells, but this year we have the smallest use of fertilizer in many years.

It will, in our opinion, require very unusual weather to get the present crop through July and August without a serious setback and a resultant crop scare.

In spite of the large carryover any material advance in cotton would cause an increase in the purchase of both cotton and cotton goods.

Merchants and converters have extremely small stocks of cotton goods, and while they are holding back purchases now, they will increase their purchases whenever prices begin to advance.

That other countries are alive to the fact that American cotton at present prices is a bargain is evidenced by the fact that exports are now 1,300,000 bales more than the total of last year and promised to be close to 9,000,000 bales, which figure has only been exceeded twice in the last thirty years.

In 1911-12 exports were 11,081,332 bales and in 1926-27 they were 10,926,614.

Only once since 1915 have exports been above 8,100,000 bales.

During May, England exported 201,000,000 square yards of cotton goods as compared with 140,000,000 in May, 1931, which shows that there is a latent demand for goods which must sometime be supplied.

Purchases of cotton at present prices can not be considered much of a speculation because possibilities of losses as the result of such purchases could, at most, be very small.

The man who purchased large quantities of cotton at 30 cents, feeling that at most he would not see a decline of more than 5 cents, is now afraid to buy cotton at 5 to 5½ cents because it might go to 4 cents.

The man who will not buy at 5 cents will rush to buy if it advances to 8 cents.

Cotton is, in our opinion, at bargain prices and is a good investment, not a speculation.

Seersucker Suits

The editor of this journal has been wearing a seersucker suit made from goods woven by the Cramerton Mills, from combed yarn.

Some of the old-time seersuckers were rather heavy and failed to keep their shape, but the new seersuckers made with fine combed yarns closely woven keep their shape splendidly, and

on account of their lightness and softness are exceedingly comfortable.

In order to encourage the use of these seersucker suits, we will state that their price is \$10 and that they can be obtained through the stores of J. O. Jones Company, haberdashers at Charlotte, N. C., and Greenville, S. C.

Measurements are taken at these stores and the suits are made at New Orleans from Cramerton combed yarn seersucker.

Those not in close proximity to Charlotte or Greenville can order suits by sending in their chest, waist and inseam of trousers measurements.

Seersucker suits are growing in popularity and we believe that within another year their use, and thereby the consumption of fine combed yarn goods, will be greatly extended.

Should Change Name

Spartanburg, S. C., June 17, 1932.

David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.
Dear Mr. Clark:

Twenty years ago I heard one of the greatest preachers ever in the South make a plea that the word "Christian" be left out of the name Young Men's Christian Association. From what I can see in the papers and hear from many others there is more urgent need for it today than in his day—especially in North Carolina. Keep up your good work. It is inconceivable to me that the taxpayers of your great State would "stand" for what they are standing for.

A READER.

A Constructive Step

The Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company, one of the leading producers of combed and mercerized yarns, has announced that unless demand improves, the price of its durene yarns will be advanced 5 cents a pound on July 15. In making the announcement the company discusses the conditions that have been brought about by the wave of price cutting, citing among other things, the increased cost of manufacturing under irregular schedules and the hardships imposed on its employees because of low prices received for the yarns.

Other manufacturers of yarns have expressed hearty approval of the Aberfoyle decision and have been joined by yarn consumers and buyers of durene fabrics.

Unreasonable price cutting has been rampant in textiles as well as other industries and the Aberfoyle idea of restoring prices to a profitable level is a step in restoring a merchandising policy that is solely needed at this time.

A Warning From Massachusetts

In recent years, the State of Massachusetts has suffered severe losses in its textile industry. The reasons for the textile decline there are set forth in a report just issued by the Massachusetts Industrial Commission. This report is published elsewhere in this issue.

The report shows clearly what has happened in Massachusetts. It may also be construed as a clear warning to other States that are prone to stifle industrial development by unfavorable legislation.

Southern mill men will do well to read the Massachusetts report and bear in mind what happened there can easily happen in other States if a similar policy of restrictive legislation is followed.

Holland's Criticism

Not to take cognizance of criticisms of the cotton textile industry attributed in *The New York Times* to Mr. Maurice Holland, who spoke at a luncheon of the United States Institute for Textile Research, Inc., last month, would be to profess ignorance of the strides the cotton industry has made. In effect Mr. Holland is reported to have said that the industry was 100 years behind the times in finding new uses for cotton. To single out the cotton industry is rather unfair. In addition to improvements in dyeing and finishing processes the industry has (and Manager Charles K. Everett, of the New Uses Section, Cotton-Textile Institute, can furnish plenty of proof) made tremendous strides in improving cotton fabrics, especially in style appeal. For confirmation we refer Mr. Holland to Messrs. Bernard Gimbel and Samuel Reyburn, two well known storekeepers . . . to Mary Lewis, vice-president of Best & Co., to fashion editors Kathleen Howard of *Harper's Bazaar*, Aimee Larkin of *Collier's*, Edna Woolman Chase and Margaret Case of *Vogue*, to Chanel and the *Haute Couture*—to scores of domestic manufacturers, whose names Mr. Holland will find in our advertisers' index. These people, and many others, will attest the style-progress of cotton—miraculous progress, too, for six years ago cotton was a step-child of fashion. Incidentally, it was six years ago that The Cotton-Textile Institute was established!—*Linens and Domestics*.

If It's Made of Paper Send Us Your Order

Cloth Winding Boards
Jacquard Board—Beaming Paper
Toilet Tissues
Twines—Wrapping Paper—Boxes, etc.

Dillard Paper Co.
Greensboro, N. C.



The Answer is Simple



There seems to be some mystification why we should risk sending out generous test samples of Victor Ring Travelers . . . BEFORE an order is placed. The answer is simple. Victors, once tried, always prove themselves. And so we repeat. . . send for trial supply and see for yourself.

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Southern Agent, A. B. CARTER
Room 615, Commercial Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.
Southern Representatives
A. Dewey Carter Gastonia, N. C.
N. H. Thomas Gastonia, N. C.
B. F. Barnes, Jr., 520 Angler Ave., N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

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THE HOWARD-HICKORY CO.

Landscape Gardeners, Nurserymen
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BULLETIN Classified Ads

Bring Results at Low Cost

**Make Your Wants Known Through
This Medium**

MILL NEWS ITEMS

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—The P. H. Hanes Knitting Company is reported to have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

CHESTER, S. C.—The Manetta Mills, Lando plant, located in eastern Chester county, is operating on a schedule of 35 hours each week, according to information received here from Gilbert B. Heath, of this city, president.

BASSETT, VA.—Recent improvements at the plant here of the Bassett Knitting Mills, Inc., have practically doubled the production of the mills. A newly installed boiler and the doubling of the entire equipment of the dyeing division were included in the changes.

ROANOKE, VA.—In line with curtailment throughout the textile industry, the Consolidated Textile Company closed its Lynchburg plant on Monday for a period of four weeks. Operations are expected to begin again the week of July 9. The concern employs 700, 50 per cent women, on two shifts.

CLEARWATER, S. C.—The Seminole Mill, one of three in Horse Creek Valley, closed since April 1 on account of labor trouble, was reopened without incident.

About 250 employees went back to their jobs. The Bath plant, three miles from here, reopened several weeks ago. The Langley plant has not resumed operations.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN.—Borden Mills, Kingsport, is increasing operations rapidly and within the next three weeks will be running at least 33 per cent more, it is announced. The plant is now operating on a four-day and four-night schedule. The increased operation does not mean additional employees, but more days, it is said.

LEXINGTON, TENN.—Salant & Salant, Inc., 476 Knickerbocker avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., have awarded contract to I. M. Joynes, of Jackson, Tenn., for the construction of a one-story brick shirt factory with concrete floor, 240 by 123 feet, costing around \$21,000. E. Parish, of Jackson, is supervising architect for the project.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Six business buildings in the business section of Knoxville are now occupied by the Goodall Company, manufacturing all the Palm Beach suits now sold. The various units will be combined into one factory here in the summer of 1933, according to an announcement by A. M. Ward, treasurer. Leases on the building do not expire until then.

GREAT FALLS, S. C.—Plant No. 1 of the Republic Cotton Mills here, which has been operating for some time on a schedule of every other week, this week, adopt an improved schedule, under which they will operate three weeks and stand idle one week. Plant No. 2 continues a schedule of operating three weeks and standing one. It is understood that this plant has orders for goods which will carry it through August. Plant No. 3, known as the silk mill, is curtailing for a period of four weeks.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

NEWTON, N. C.—Plans were being made by Claude E. Little, of Claremont, to open a new hosiery mill soon near Newton.

PELZER, S. C.—Work will go forward as rapidly as possible on the rebuilding of the office building for the Pelzer Manufacturing Company, which was recently destroyed by fire. The new building will cost approximately \$15,000. It is reported that the loss in the fire was about \$10,000. J. E. Sirrine & Co., textile engineers and architects of Greenville, S. C., drew the plans for the new building and the contract was awarded to the Gallivan Building Company.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The Ellis-Crumbliss Company, recently organized here, with offices in the Provident Building, has become exclusive agent for the yarns manufactured by Cannon Mills, Inc., and the products of its subsidiary, the Ewing-Thomas Corporation, in all the Southern States with the exception of North Carolina. In North Carolina the Ellis-Crumbliss organization will handle only the products of the Ewing-Thomas Corporation, which include mercerized and combination yarns and silk, heretofore distributed by this corporation almost entirely in the East.

George H. Ellis, formerly with the Dixie Mercerizing Company, and Henry Crumbliss, until lately with Cannon Mills, form the Ellis-Crumbliss Company.

MOORESVILLE, N. C.—The Mooresville Cotton Mills, which shut down for a couple of weeks, started to run part of the mills on Friday, and expects to put on more work this week and some later.

W. B. Cole, of Rockingham, N. C., temporary receiver, has been made permanent receiver. He has named J. A. McFalls, of Gastonia, N. C., superintendent. J. W. Jenkins, of Rockingham, is general manager, dividing his time between the mills here and his connections at Rockingham.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The work of installing new equipment in the plants of the Avondale Mills, located here and in different parts of Alabama, is reported progressing well. The company announced some time ago that \$500,000 would be expended in their various units.

In the Pell City plant a number of new frames of Whitin Casablanca long-draft spinning equipment were installed to replace the same number of old type spinning frames. One unit of Barber-Colman high-speed spooling and warping equipment was installed in the plant, along with automatic spoolers of the same make. The Bevelle plant at Alexander City, Ala., has been completely equipped with Barber-Colman automatic spoolers and super-speed warpers.

The Eva Jane Mill, of the Avondale Mills, at Sylacauga, Ala., has recently completed the installation of a modern lighting system. This is said to have required 1155-300 watt R. L. M. deflectors with cushion sockets and safe-change hangers equipped with 300 watt bowl enamel lamps.

Overhead blowing equipment was purchased from the Firth-Smith Company of Boston for installation in the plants at Pell City, Alexander City, Sylacauga and of this city. Much of this work has been completed.

LARGE

IN SIZE

LOW

IN PRICE

ONE ENTIRE FLOOR DEVOTED TO
SAMPLE ROOMS *at the new*

GOVERNOR CLINTON HOTEL

31ST ST. and 7TH AVENUE
[OPPOSITE PENNA. R. R.]
B. & O. BUSES STOP AT DOOR
↔ NEW YORK ↔

1200 ROOMS EACH WITH
BATH, SERVITOR & RADIO

LATZ, INC.

THE IMPROVED EYE

We also Manufacture

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and Pegs

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Millbury, Mass.

Do You Have a Vacancy That You Wish to
Fill?

Get Your Man!

Through A

Classified Ad

In The

Southern Textile Bulletin

Predicts Improvement in Price of Cotton

(Continued from Page 3)

of showery conditions, with consequent weevil damage, might easily bring about a recovery of substantial proportions. Barring a radically favorable change in the crop outlook, or some adverse financial or economic development of magnitude, we feel justified in adhering to the constructive side at this time.

Tests for Rayons Will Be Discussed

Tentative methods for testing the washability of rayon fabrics as well as tentative methods for testing rayon fabrics when "wet" were submitted by Alexis Sommariua, manager of the fabric development department of the du Pont Rayon Company, at the meeting in Atlantic City of the American Society for Testing Materials, Committee D-13, A-2 Section II on Rayon Fabrics. The washing tests outlined by Mr. Sommariua as chairman of the rayon fabrics section follow:

"Washing tests" refer to the methods of determining the launderability of fabrics by washing in soap and water solutions. Apparatus and materials necessary to perform test: Indelible marking ink, measuring stick, basin or open vessel, neutral soap flakes or powders, warm tap water, approximately 105 degrees Fahrenheit, cold tap water, approximately room temperature 70-80 degrees Fahrenheit, springing bottle, dry towels or cloths, flat, preferably an automatic, regulated electric flat, ironing board.

The following methods are given for washing rayon flat crepes, repps, khaki kool types of crepe (one way twist filling yarn constructions of cloth) and rayon and cotton mixed fabrics such as rough sport cloths in meshes and ratines. One 1/2-yard specimens of fabric of full width, selvage to selvage, are required for wash tests. The cloths are marked off in four 10-inch lengths, width-wise of the fabrics, with indelible marking ink. The 10-inch marks are spaced regularly across the widths of the cloth widths recorded. The fabrics are washed in a large basin of well sudded, pure flake soap, prepared solutions of .5 per cent strength, using lukewarm water, temperature 100 to 110 degrees Fahrenheit.

The fabrics are worked by hand, care being used not to rub, twist or pull the fabrics while washing; merely squeeze the suds through them and then let the fabrics soap for a few minutes, approximately 3 minutes. The cloths are rinsed thoroughly in warm and cold water baths after soaping and all excess water squeezed from them, care being used not to wring or twist the fabrics. The complete time elapsed for one washing requires approximately 5 minutes.

The fabrics are dried in the shade by spreading them out flat on a clean surface (do not dry in sun). After drying, the cloth measurements are taken for calculation of the fabric shrinkage in the rough. The fabrics are then sprinkled with water and place in dry towels for a few hours or overnight in order to dampen somewhat before pressing.

The fabrics are ironed with a moderately heated flat iron, 300-350 degrees Fahrenheit temperature while the cloths are slightly damp, the purpose being not to dampen them any more than is necessary to smooth out wrinkles. It is important that the fabrics all be ironed on the reverse side to prevent impairment of the cloth finishes that might be noticeable on the face sides.

After ironing the fabric measurements are recorded for shrinkage calculations in the finish (pressed dry) and observations are made to note whether or not the fabrics tested have been impaired in comparison with the original unwashed cloths. Particular note is made of whether a fabric is flattened or lustered objectionably.

Washington, June 14.—Cotton consumed during May was reported today by the Census Bureau to have been 332,439 bales of lint and 50,178 of linters, compared with 367,280 and 50,936 in April this year and 465,363 and 66,930 in May last year.

SIZING

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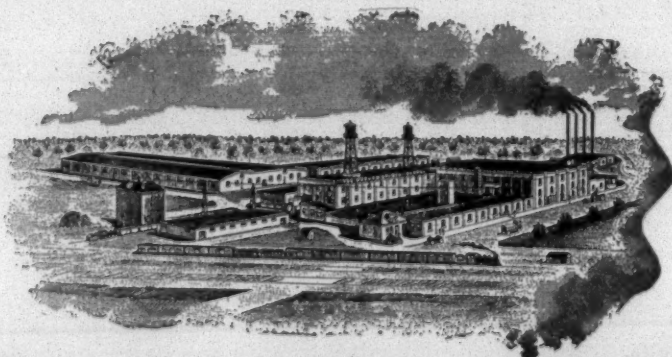
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247 Atlantic Ave.

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VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth.

It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY
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L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

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Wide Acceptance Noted For Cotton Stationery

Canton, N. C.—Southwide acceptance almost overnight and an unusual degree of interest exhibited in other sections of the country are the record achieved by cotton content bond, a new fabricated paper being manufactured by the Champion Fiber Co. of Canton. Five hundred pounds of cotton are contained in each ton of the paper.

"This new paper," explained Reuben B. Robertson, president, the Champion Fibre Co., makes use of specially prepared sulphite and this pulp constitutes the residue of the pulp furnished in addition to cotton fibers. The sulphite wood comes from North Carolina forests, the cotton from Dixie's fields and the other materials in this new sheet are made from Southern rosin and alum, also produced in the South from Southern raw materials.

Cotton content bond is a paper to meet the demands of the low-priced volume market: letterheads, envelopes, invoices and other forms. As such it should before long prove a big consumer of cotton and thus aid to some degree in improving the Southern cotton situation."

Textile Chemicals Gum and Tallow Compounds
CREME O' LOOM
You've tried the rest
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CREME O' LOOM SIZE CO.
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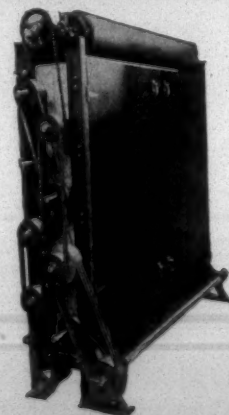
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CLASSES OF COTTON GOODS**

**ANY NUMBER OR COMBINATION OF FIBRE,
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**BRUSHES INSTANTLY ADJUSTABLE FOR
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DOMESTIC

EXPORT

MERCHANDISING

JOSHUA L. BAILY & Co.

10-12 THOMAS ST., NEW YORK

COTTON GOODS

New York.—Cotton goods markets were generally quiet through the week and prices were barely steady. Small lots of gray goods were sold at concessions by second hands. Mill prices were generally unchanged. With few exceptions, business done was for nearby shipment. There was a marked increase in the number of inquiries from the bagging trade, but prices were lower than mills would accept. Improved prospects for the bagging business leads to the belief that manufacturers should be in need of large supplies within a short time.

Very good business was done in carded broadcloths for spot and early July delivery. Sheetings were generally quiet but a fair business has been done in the past two weeks.

Fine goods markets were featured chiefly by orders for quick shipment of small lots of staple goods. There were, however, one or two types of specialties which were sought by a limited number of converters who were reported to have met with better than ordinary success on certain items in their specialty lines. Among these were mesh cloths, which were said to have been sold in good quantities in the finished state to cutters. The chief demand, it was said, was for combed cotton types, which were being bought in reorders of fairly good size. Some interest was developed in various types of dobbies on plain weave grounds. Fancy shirtings were sold in a limited way, and in this field, standing out in some contrast with the market generally, the call was for quality.

Special constructions of broadcloths were inquired for in a limited way, and one or two mills were reported to have booked fair contracts on goods of that type. Staple combed broadcloths seemed to have recovered from the debacle of the previous week, when a number of particularly acute concessions were accepted by mills in the process of dumping stocks.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 38-in., 64x60s	25½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	25½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	45½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	3¾
Brown sheetings, 31yard	5½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s	4½
Brown sheetings, standard	5½
Tickings, 8-ounce	11
Denims	9½
Dress gingham	9a10½
Standard prints	6¼
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Constructive Selling Agents for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

44 Leonard St.
New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market was better last week. New business was larger and specifications on old orders showed further improvement.

Should this continue it is expected that additional new business will develop. The demand continued to cover small shipments only, but the total volume was better.

Dealers find that manufacturers in numerous cases have consumed all the yarn they had in stock and now depend upon weekly specifications they make on old contracts, many specifying that shipments are to come by express. This indicates they are completely out of yarn. Stocks locally are of fair proportions, but smaller than they were early this year, so far as commission merchants are concerned.

Orders placed ran to 25,000 pounds, with several up to 50,000 pounds. Most were from 10,000 pounds downward. Inquiries were for up to 100,000 pounds, the latter amount coming from the carpet trade. Specifications were made more freely by the plush trade that called for as high as 25,000 pounds against old commitments.

The trade reports that along with a somewhat broader interest in weaving carded yarns, there is increasing inquiry for 16s, 20s and 30s for underwear and coarse counts for very low-end half hose.

Buyers are out for spot yarns almost exclusively and for only limited quantities, apparently fearful that cotton may not yet have seen bottom.

Enlarged buying lately of yarns for floor covering and insulation purpose, it is reported, has disclosed still lower prices prevailing in these groups. Several large orders already have been placed, representing several hundred thousand pounds of yarn priced on the basis of 9 cents a pound for 8s. This is the lowest figure in the history of the market for yarns breaking five pounds. Tinged yarns are selling virtually on the same price level as white.

There was little change in business in combed and mercerized yarns. Announcement of a price increase on mercerized by Aberfoyle was favorably received.

Southern Single Warps		40s	
10s	13	40s ex.	25
12s	13½	50s	28
14s	14	60s	32
16s	14½	8s	36
20s	15	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply	
26s	18	8s	13
30s	19	10s	13½
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		12s	14
8s	12½	16s	15
10s	13	20s	16
12s	13½	Carpet Yarns	
16s	15	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	11½
20s	15½	Colored Strips, 8s, 3 and 6-ply	14
24s	17½	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	12½
30s	19½	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
36s	25	8s, 1-ply	11
40s	26	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	11
40s ex.	28½	10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	12½
Southern Single Skeins		12s, 2-ply	13
8s	12½	16s, 2-ply	14
10s	13	20s, 2-ply	14½
12s	13½	26s, 2-ply	17
14s	14	30s, 2-ply	18½
16s	14½	Southern Frame Cones	
20s	15	8s	13
26s	18	10s	13
30s	19	12s	13½
30s ex.	20½	14s	14
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		16s	14½
8s	12½	18s	15
10s	13	20s	15½
12s	13½	22s	16½
14s	14	24s	17½
16s	14½	26s	18½
20s	15½	28s	19
24s	17½	30s	19
26s	18½	30s ex.	18½
30s	19½		

WENTWORTH

Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Provide, N. C.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Reg. U. S. P. O.



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Aberfoyle to Raise Prices

The Aberfoyle Manufacturing Co. has made the following announcement:

"After a careful study of the situation in which the textile trade in general and the durenne trade in particular now finds itself, due to business conditions in this country and abroad, we are of the opinion that we must establish a definite policy to offset the present shrinkage of demand for textile fibres and fabrics. At this time not only is yarn sold below the present cost of production of the lowest cost mills on a normal operating schedule, but the losses sustained are immeasurably increased by the curtailment that goes on in production as the depression drags along.

"It is easily seen that in the main the burden of these distressing times falls upon industry's employees. Every textile manufacturing concern in this country has looked to economies as never before; wages in many quarters have been lowered to a point where those who are employed find their meagre incomes ineffectual in their efforts to live under half-way satisfactory conditions; other items of the cost of production have been cut to an irreducible minimum; and still the price war goes on, with disastrous results to the companies so engaged, to the employees in particular and to the community at large. Continued price decline below the cost of production is bound to mean not only a definite lowering of quality standards but a continued reduction in purchasing power and a prolongation of the depression.

"The Aberfoyle Manufacturing Co. has of course maintained a large force of operatives in view of the size of its normal business for the purpose of manufacturing under proper working conditions, to produce the quality required at a satisfactory price, and to make the deliveries of the many counts at the time wanted. We have been continuous employers of American labor and skilled operatives for over fifty years, and we realize at this time more than ever our duty to our many loyal employees and the absolute necessity of continuing to employ as many people as we possibly can as many hours a week as our production costs and selling prices permit. We are looking forward to the summer months with little enthusiasm. In the best of years, July, August and most of September have usually been very dull months in the durenne trade. Our production sched-

ules of April, May and June have gradually lessened proportionately to previous years and point to a rather dull summer. We see no advantage in the hurry for orders in a market where demand is lessening weekly. Such procedure, resulting in price cutting, secures no additional poundage and forces further wage reductions and other measures that are not justified.

"It is interesting to note here the opinion of the knitting trade and the buyers of the product of the knitting mills on the price trend of yarns. We have found that both the knitters and the buyers of the product of the knitting mills, such as chain stores and the jobbers, etc., have expressed themselves as deploring the continuous decline in prices, and in many instances they have honestly wished for a substantial advance in the prices of the basic commodities that they use, such as durenne yarn, silk and rayon.

"In view of the foregoing we wish to advise our many customers who have co-operated with us and with whom we have co-operated in the many years of our business existence that, providing the demand for our product does not increase, we will on July 15 increase our selling prices on the basis of 60/2 combed peeler durenne cones, five cents a pound, and other numbers proportionately.

"We take this step in the hope and belief that it will serve to prevent any further decline in the living standards of our employees. We believe this or other similar measures looking to the restoration of market confidence are essential and they should be effected promptly throughout the industry."

Price Reductions On Bemberg Yarns

Price reductions of 10 to 25 cents a pound on its cuprammonium yarn were officially announced this week by the American Bemberg Corporation.

On 100 to 180 denier yarn prices were lowered 10 cents, the larger reductions being on finer sizes.

The new list quotation on 150 denier, 112 filament untwisted yarn on cones is 90 cents, a 10-cent reduction; 100s cones are quoted at \$1.10 and 120s cones at \$1.00.

Skein prices are 10 to 20 cents lower than cones. The company's usual terms apply, with quantity discounts ranging up to a maximum of 3 per cent on \$600,000.

Mill Village Activities

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs—"Aunt Becky."

Lancaster, S. C.

LANCASTER COTTON MILLS OVER EIGHTEEN HUNDRED FEET LONG AND FULL OF MODERN MACHINERY

Last year this place broke all records in the number of subscriptions to The Southern Textile Bulletin, and we have no doubt that it will go over the top this year when our work here is finished, which will be some time later, on account of recent curtailment.

Last year there were so many good things to write about that it took all our space in one issue and almost all in the next issue. But one of the most prominent, efficient and progressive overseers overlooked the write-up, and accused us of never writing a thing! So a few days ago we looked up those two back copies and mailed them to this busy overseer, and could hardly resist the temptation to pack them in a box of bricks and send them express C. O. D. I believe he is an Irishman anyway and that he would have appreciated the joke. How about it, Mr. Lokey?

There is one thing I haven't done, and don't expect to do till I can do so properly and without fear of making a mistake. And that is, give the name and position of every overseer, second hand and section man in Lancaster Cotton Mills. That is a big undertaking which I hope to accomplish when I go back there in the near future.

MONUMENT TO COLONEL LEROY SPRINGS

One of the first things that catches the eye and impresses a visitor is the new handsome brick monument erected over the grave of Colonel LeRoy Springs, founder of Lancaster Cotton Mills, who was laid to rest in the pretty lawn in front of Mill No. 1, across from the office. The monument towers high, and from all four sides a large clock is a gentle reminder that time is passing for each and all. Pretty shrubbery and flowers are planted about the monument, and neatly trimmed hedges surround the sacred plot.

THE Y. M. C. A. PLAYGROUND

Beyond the office on the other side from the monument is a lovely shaded playground and then the immense swimming pool and the handsome and commodious Y., where Miss Spivey directs activities so efficiently and effectively. Great crowds were enjoying the swimming pool, while others played on the lawn or looked on from cozy seats scattered about the grounds.

Critics and cranks who contend that mill people "have a hard time—all work and no play"—should spend some time at this spot and get a clear conception of the actual joy experienced by mill people in a progressive community. Some of the most perfect figures we have ever seen anywhere were diving and swimming in this pool, which is one of the nicest to be found anywhere.

THE GAP FILLED

With the new addition going up filling a gap some 50 or 75 feet, these mills will constitute a continuous chain over eighteen hundred feet long. More looms have been added, and now there are more than 4,000. Long draft

spinning, Barber-Colman spoolers and warpers, latest model, are being installed, and everything getting into proper shape for big business, which is sure to come in the future.

It is indeed an inspiration to watch the continued improvement and progress of the several mills in different towns, operated by Capt. Elliott White Springs. At Chester, a new building is going up joining the Eureka plant, which will house the machinery of Springstein and get it out of the city limits.

The two mills at Fort Hill and the one at Kershaw come in for a big share of attention and up-to-date machinery, and we confidently expect to see these mills on a big business boom ere long. They will be ready for it while so many others will not be in position to compete with them.

A CHIP OFF THE OLD BLOCK

Not that Mr. F. Gordon Cobb should be called "old"—and truly he will live on and on in the hearts of his friends, and in influence. But, in his son, affectionately called "Joe" by all who know him, all the fine characteristics and good qualities of the father are manifest to a remarkable degree.

Like his Dad, Joe goes into a thing to win, and is never satisfied with less than a hundred per cent in results. Joe is overseer night spinning (No. 3, I believe. I haven't any notes with me and am in Atlanta). Anyway, it is in the same department that walked away with the prize last year when Mr. Brown was overseer. (Mr. Brown has been transferred to other important work for the company.)

Well, Joe's peppy talks and progressive influence gave us 100 per cent again in subscriptions, with every second hand, section man, oiler and others on our subscription list. Joe is *all there*. He's a go-getter and he will make good. Those who work for and with him will profit by his thoroughness, his magnetism and pleasing personality.

"UNCLE HAMP" FALLS IN LOVE WITH SUPERINTENDENT AND MRS. B. H. STILL

"Aunt Becky" has been in love with them for many years, and when we were invited to their lovely home, we knew beforehand how "Uncle Hamp" would enjoy it. Mr. Still always invites us to "visit Lizzie and the children"—the "children" being about 15 cats and kittens! Superintendent and Mrs. Still, in company with their son, Superintendent W. J. Still and wife of Chester, left for a hurried trip to Savannah, Ga., and I overheard somebody plotting with the cook to "get rid of these darn cats while we are gone!"

THE BIG WEAVE ROOM

It is the largest we've ever seen and *absolutely the coolest*. 80- square goods, and every window up! Sweet, cool, fresh air everywhere. The old idea that weavers must swelter in the heat and stifle for air has been proven false here, thanks to a mill company that thinks and plans for the comfort of employees.

More about Lancaster when we complete our work there.

Canton, Ga.

A LOVELY NEW OFFICE AND MANY IMPROVEMENTS

We reached Canton over winding dirt roads and various detours through pretty mountainous woodlands, passed through the marble mine town of Tate—owned by a man of that name, said to be a “good-looking bachelor.”

The streets were curbed with marble, the pretty cottages for employees have marble steps and some have marble walks. Foundations are built of marble—there are marble buildings and marble everywhere. This part of Georgia is famous for its lovely marble, and it's cut in slabs and piled up just like lumber at lumber yards.

At Canton, we found that the Canton Cotton Mills have built a lovely new office since our visit three years ago. Canton Mills do no night work. The product is excellent quality denims, soft and pliant though closely woven, and a delight to those who have to do overall laundry. Why anyone should ever want the stiff hard denim is a mystery to us.

We thank Mr. L. L. Jones, secretary and general manager, for a very pleasant visit. He is the son of Mr. R. T. Jones, president and treasurer, who has for many years been a leader in the town's civic and religious life and a power for good in Sunday school and church work. He and his wife recently celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary, we were told.

We have a fine list of Southern Textile Bulletin readers at Canton—officials, superintendents, overseers and second hands, and are proud of them all.

It is always a pleasure to meet with progressive people, and we appreciate the very kind and friendly attitude of Messrs. R. T. and L. L. Jones, and the courtesies extended. We sincerely hope that they have all the orders they can fill for a long time to come.

Calhoun, Ga.

ECHOTA COTTON MILLS—A NICE MILL, FRIENDLY AND COURTEOUS OFFICIALS, AND FINE PEOPLE

It was our first visit to this nice mill, but we truly hope it won't be the last. Such a warm, whole-hearted welcome was extended to us that the memory will linger like a fragrance for months to come.

I had an idea that we had known Mr. H. F. Jones, president and treasurer, somewhere in the past, and sure enough, back in the days of Mill News I had been a guest in his home at (Rock Hill, S. C., I believe). He carried me through a storm to York, S. C., and his car got tangled up in some wires that were blown down.

Uncle Hamp and I had a truly enjoyable visit to Echota Cotton Mills, thanks to Mr. Jones and Superintendent J. J. Nelson. And oh! Superintendent Nelson and a lovely cloth room girl, Miss Goodson, were recently married. There are so many beautiful girls in that cloth room we don't see how he ever made a choice.

Superintendent Nelson escorted me over the pretty mill, and I met all the overseers, and a fine, handsome group they are. W. B. Pence, carder, wanted to meet “Uncle Hamp” and went out to where he waited in the car, which sure did please my hubby.

B. D. Pendley is now overseer spinning and he seems to be master of the job; D. F. Dalton, overseer weaving, is about as large as “Uncle Hamp”—so is Superintendent Nelson.

E. N. Jones is overseer the cloth room and R. E. Brookshire is master mechanic.

Others who take the Southern Textile Bulletin are W. C. Barrett, G. F. Burns, George Chapman, D. D. Dorsey, B. F. Goodson, Bud Hasty and L. J. Wood.

Echota Cotton Mills run five and one-half days but night work has been discontinued. Everything in and around the mill is sanitary and attractive.

The genial secretary, Mr. A. H. Chastain, had been very ill, but was again able to be at the office. We were glad to meet him.

Goldville, S. C.

THE JOANNA NEWS

“The sweetest lives are those to duty wed,
Whose deeds, both great and small,
Are close-knit strands of an unbroken thread,
Where love ennobles all.
The world may sound no trumpet, ring no bells;
The book of life the shining record tells.
Thy love may chant its own beatitudes,
After its own life working. A child's kiss
Set on the sighing lips may make thee glad.
A sick man helped by thee may make thee strong.
Thou shalt be served thyself in every sense
Of service which to men thou renderest.”

VILLAGE NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Templeton and son, Wyatt, of Ninety-Six, S. C., spent Sunday with Mrs. Mamie White.

Misses Nell Spires and Vera Smith of Greenwood are spending the week with their brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Smith.

Miss Catherine Denny is visiting relatives in Due West, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Sprouse spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. Henry Gosnell, in Walnut, N. C.

Miss Tootsie Odell spent the past week in Newberry, S. C.

Mrs. T. D. Leonard, Jr., is spending several weeks in Asheville, N. C.

Miss Anne Denny, who for the past year has been a student at Queens-Chicora College in Charlotte, N. C., returned to her home here last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Rowe and family and Mrs. Shady Hawkins and family attended the funeral of Mr. S. H. Hawkins in Saluda last Sunday.

Mrs. Ella Auten, Mr. and Mrs. Lumas Auten of Newberry, S. C., and Mrs. Molly Painter of Clinton, S. C., were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Stroud.

Miss Jimmie Nell Stroud spent the week-end in Newberry.

Miss Hazel Stroud spent the week-end in Clinton, S. C.

Mr. Ervin Stroud, who has been in service in Hawaii for the past three years, returned to his home here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Craft visited Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Davis in Prosperity, S. C., Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bozard and Mr. and Mrs. Dan Martin visited Rev. C. Preston, Newberry, S. C., Sunday. Mr. Preston has been seriously ill, but is slowly improving.

Mr. Will Thomas suffered a severe stroke of paralysis Monday night and his condition has not improved any at the present time.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

COTTON MILL FOR SALE

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SECOND HAND WANTED—By mill on sheeting, drills and chambray. Small salary to start but chance of promotion to overseer in a short time. Give references and experience. None but thoroughly competent cloth room men need apply. Address Cloth Room, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

OVERSEER WEAVING—Experienced on Jacquard and fancy dobby, desires position. Can handle any size weave room. Best of references. Age 39. Address Weaver, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Reports On Night Work

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Cotton-Textile Institute the following mill executives were unanimously elected to membership on the institute's board of directors: Hervey Kent, Exeter Manufacturing Co., Exeter, N. H.; A. E. Davis, Rowan Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C.; A. G. Myers, Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., and E. W. Swift, Muscogee Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ga.

The extent to which the institute's recommendation regarding non-em-

ployment of women and minors at night is being pursued by cotton mills in the United States was carefully reviewed and, following the meeting, the committee announced percentages of conformity to this policy for the industry as a whole and for the major groups as follows: 87.4 per cent of the industry including 83.3 per cent of mills classified as night runners; carded yarn 89.3 per cent, combed yarn 89.6 per cent, print cloths 83 per cent, narrow sheetings 87.3 per cent, fine goods 96.1 per cent, wide sheetings 91.8 per cent, flat duck 100 per cent, other classes of duck 100 per cent, bedspreads 89.6 per cent, terry towels 91.7 per cent.

The committee reaffirmed its confidence in the constructive nature of this recommendation and expressed gratification regarding the wholehearted support it has received from a preponderant part of the industry.

Those present included George A. Sloan, president; Russell H. Leonard, vice-president; B. B. Gossett, vice-president; Henry L. Bailey, Donald Comer, Robert E. Henry, John A. Law, Henry F. Lippitt, Gerish H. Milliken and Charles D. Owen. Paul B. Halstead, secretary of the institute, was also present.

Cloth Sales Less Active

"This week the market has not been as active and, due to the slowing down in volume, there has been a slight easing in prices here and there. Business placed on print cloths has been unimportant except on a few special constructions," the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Co. reports.

"There has been a decidedly better tone on broadcloths, which seems to be the result of buyers showing more confidence in the future outlook. Larger orders are being placed and while prices are distressingly low progress has been made and premiums are being secured on nearly deliveries for some of the low count constructions.

"We have had more inquiry from the bag trade and it is hoped that the improvement in sugar prices will result in a more active market with a better demand by this trade. Some of the coarser constructions used for flour bags are also moving more freely and there are definite signs of improvement in this direction.

"With the Republican Convention out of the way, the apparent complete defeat of the bonus bill and the early adjournment of Congress, we have several unsettling things behind us."

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Through their selection of efficient means to advertise, they are giving proof that the products they offer to you bear the minimum cost of distribution—that those products, quality for quality, are lower in cost than products distributed either laboriously **WITHOUT** advertising or carelessly with **WASTEFUL** advertising.



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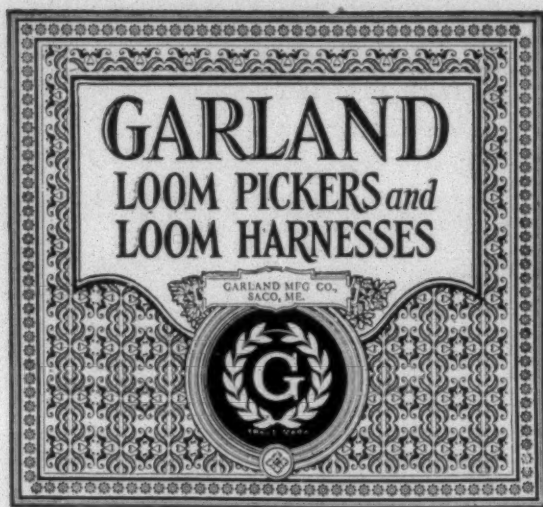
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